GREAT WHEAT CROP ASSURED

ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 633,000,000 BUSHELS.

The Corn Crop. Estimated at 2.589,951. 000 Bushels, Also Beats the Record -Big Crops of Oats, Barley, Rye and Potatoes-Above Average of Apples

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on Aug. 1 to have been 86.5, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902; 54 on Aug. 1, 1901; \$7.5 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 84. There has been an improvement during the month of 10 points in Pennsylvania, 7 in Indiana and Wisconsin, 4 in Ohio, Illinois and Kansas; 3 in Iowa and 11 in Nebraska. This substantial improvement in the most important corn States would undoubtedly have resulted in a marked improvement in the average for the entire country, but for the fact that fourteen Southern States, containing 36.8 per cent. of the total corn acreage, show an average decline during July of 10.7 points.

The statistician estimates the winter wheat crop at about 380,000,000 bushels or an average of 13.8 bushels per acre. While this estimate is subject to revision, threshing not being sufficiently advanced in the more northerly sections of the winter wheat belt to justify the making of a definite and final estimate at this time, it is based on reports of yield per acre in bushels received from correspondents and special field agents. If the estimate is higher than was indicated by previous reports of condition, it is due to the fact that t'e crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The estimated average yield per acre in the principal States is as follows, the States being arranged in order of acreage: Kansas, 8.7; Missouri, 18.2; California, 15; Indiana, 15; Ohio, 16; Illinois, 16.6; Nebraska, 22; Pennsylvania, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Michigan, 17.4.

The average condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 89.7, as compared with 92 last month: 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1901; 56.4 at the corresponding date of 1900, and a ten-year average of 80. There was a decline during July of 2 points in Minnesota, 3 in North Dakota, 9 in Nebraska and 12 in Iowa. On the other hand the crop of South Dakota is reported at 1 point higher than even the high figure, 94, reported last month, and the condition in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, notwithstanding the decline above mentioned, is still considerably above

the ten-year average. The average condition of oats was 89.4. against 92 1 last month, 73 6 on Aug. 1, 1901, 85 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of \$1.2. There has been an Improvement of one point in Indiana, 5 points in New York. 7 in Pennsylvania and s in Ohio. On the other hand there has been a decline of one point in Michigan and Minnesota, 2 points in Illinois, 3 in Wis-consin, 9 in Nebraska and 12 in Iowa. All the principal oat States, however, whether reporting an improvement or a decline, still have an average condition comparing favorably with their ten-year averages. The proportion of the oat crop of last year stil the hands of farmers, is ca imated at 4.2 per cent as compared with 5.9 per cent, of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands year ago, and 6.8 per cent of the crop of 1899 in farmers hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley declined

3.5 points during July, but on Aug. 1 it was still 3.3 points higher than at the corre-sponding date in 1901, 18.6 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1909, and 6.8 points above the mean of the ten-year averages. The average condition of spring rve im-proved 12 points during July On Aug. 1

it was 6.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 14.5 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 5.3 points above the mean of the average for the past ten Preliminary returns indicate a decrease

of about 6,000 acres, or 0.8 per cent, in the acreage in buckwheat, as compared with that of last year. The average condition of buckwheat is 0.3 points higher than the corresponding date last year, 3.5 higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 1.4 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years.

The average condition of potatoes im-

proved 1.9 points during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 32.5 points higher than at the correponding date last year, 8.8 higher than of 1900, and 11,1 points above the mear of the August averages for the past ten

years.

Of the eleven principal sweet potato producing States only two report an improvement in condition during July. The other nine States report declines ranging

from 1 to 18 points.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the hay acreage. Of the eleven States mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year six report increased, and five reduced, acreages. The condition of imothy hav has improved 5.1 points during July, and is 4.8 points above the mean of the August averages for the past eigh years. Reports as to the production of clover are, on the whole, unfavorable. During July the changes in the condition

e tobacco crop were unfavorable in important tobacco-producing State except Pennsylvania, in which State an improvement of 4 points was made. Ohio reports a decline of 4 points, North Carolina 5, Maryland, Virginia. Kentucky and Missouri 5 and Tennessee 9.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has

been a decline in the condition of apples as reports on this fruit from nearly every important State indicate that more than an average crop will be harvested.

In every important sugarcane-producing State except Texas the average condition of sugarcane on Aug. I was considerably below that of a year ago and also below the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. Texas reports a condition 18 points above the ten-year average, while all other States contributing to the cane-sugar crop report conditions ranging from

2 to 8 points below such average. Except in New York the condition of hops was higher on Aug. 1 than at the corresponding date in 1901, and in California and Oregon conditions are 3 and 7 points, respectively, above the seven-year average.
The condition in New York is 17 points below such average.
The condition of rice is below that of

Aug. 1, 1901, and also below the mean of the August averages for the past eight years in every important rice-producing State except Texas, in which State the condition on Aug. 1 was 15 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and agreed exactly with the mean of the August averages for the past eight years.

J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, calculated yesterday, on the basis of the Government crop report figures, an indicated winter wheat crop of 374,021,000 bushels, against the indication on July 1 of \$52,339,000 and a yield at harvest July 1 of 552,339,000 and a yield at harvest last year of 429,675,140. Spring wheat's indicated crop is 272,590,000 bushels, against 281,161,000 on July 1 and 318,785,078 at last year's harvest. This makes the total indicated wheat yield 646,611,000 bushels, against 633,500,000 indicated on July 1 and 748,460,218 at harvest in 1901. Last year's wheat harvest was the greatest on record.

Mr. Brown calculated the indicated corr

crop at 2,561,490,000 bushels, against an indication on July 1 of 2,589,951,000 bushels and a yield at harvest last year of 1,522,-519,891 bushels. The crop promises to be close to the record if not the greatest.

The Rhode Island Damaged on a Rock COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 11 .- The steamboat Rhode Island, with a party of 605 persons from Providence aboard, struck on a rock near Vineyard Highlands trying to make a landing on Sunday. keel was considerably strained. She made her landing and in the afternoon left under her own steam for Vineyard Haven, where she was run up on the beach.

SENATOR M'MILLAN'S DEATH. Washington Mourns It as a Personal Loss

-His Great Services to the City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Washington, a the capital city of the United States, has sustained a personal loss in the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan. As chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia he has for several years been virtually the Mayor of the city and his great influence and business ability have been used to further the plans for the growth and beautifying of the District. Having no interest himself in Washington real estate, beyond the ownership of a handsome private residence, and no political ambitions to serve, he has been able to deal with questions affecting the welfare of the District from a purely practical and sensible

standpoint. The Park Commission, composed of the most distinguished architects and landscape gardeners in the United States who visited the capitals of Europe last summer and later outlined a plan for the extension of the park system of Washington and the mapping out of a future great city on lines suggested by their knowledge of other capitals, was appointed at the suggestion of Senator McMillan and has worked largely under his direction. The beginning of their great work will be the erection of the proposed \$6,000,000 white marble union railway station, the removal of all railroad tracks from the Mall, extending from the White House to the Capitol, and the abolition of grade crossings. The bill was prepared by Senator McMillan's committee and passed the Senate at the last session. It will probably be enacted into law before the close of

the present Congress. To-day all classes of citizens in the Dis trict are mourning the death of Senator McMillan and paying testimony to the great value of his services in behalf of the city. The Commissioners of the District, the officers of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association and prominent citizens generally have adopted resolutions of

senerally have adopted resolutions of sorrow and sympathy.

Senator McMillan's death will open the way to a large field of candidates for the Michigan Senatorship and as it was an unwritten law in Michigan that one Senator should hail from the eastern and one from the western part of the State, it is probable that a citizen of Detroit will be appointed by the Governor to serve until the Legis-lature meets. Gov. Bliss may himself be a candidate, as he is eligible, being a resident of Saginaw, one of the eastern counties. Senator Burrows lives at Kalamazoo, in the western part of the State, and there will be several candidates to succeed him when his term expires in 1905. Senator McMillan was serving his third term, which would not have expired until March, 4, 1907.

BURROWS AT OYSTER BAY. The Michigan Senator Depressed Over His Colleague's Death.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 11. Senator Burrows of Michigan called on the President this morning, and was a guest at luncheon with Prince Chen and his suite.

Senator Burrows was much depressed by the news of the death of his colleague, Mr. McMillan. He said that the United States Senate and the State of Michigan would both feel Mr. McMillan's loss in many

He spoke of the care and thoughtfulness which Senator McMillan had always exerrised in dealing with the affairs of the District of Columbia. Mr. McMillan was a member of the District Committee, and was one of its busiest and most enthusiastic

Secretary Cortelyou had just made ar-Secretary Cortelyou had just made arrangements to have the President spend a Sunday with Senator McMillan at the Senator's summer home in Manchester. The final settlement of the plan, which embodied the only change that was to have been made in the general New England programme as laid out, was hardly completed when a telegram from Congressman Corliss of Michigan brought the news of Senator McMillan's death.

The President at once asked Mr. Corliss

The President at once asked Mr. Corliss to convey to the Senator's family his deep sense of personal loss and his sympathy for the bereaved ones.

MICHIGAN WILL MISS M'MILLAN. In Her Business and Republicanism He Was Leader, Says Senator Burrows.

Senator Burrows of Michigan called on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay vesterday and then returned to this city on the Sylph with Prince Chen and his suite.

"The Republicans of Michigan," he said are practically unanimous in their support of President Roosevelt for renomination and the delegation from my State to the National Convention will vote solidly for

ued the Senator, "to hear this morning of the death of my colleague, Senator McMillan. I did not even know that he was ill was closely identified with the largest business interests of Michigan, the success of which have been due to his sagacity and

great energy. His death in the business world will be a severe blow.

"It is not too much to say that he was the foremost man of the Republican party of our State. His place in it cannot be filled. He will be greatly missed in the Senate.

Senator Burrows came East a few days senator surrows came hast a few days ago to visit his daughter, Mrs. Georga McNeir of Scarberough. He had intended to go to Washington from here and remain until the end of the week, but has changed his plans. He will start for Detroit to-day to be present at Senator McMillan's function.

THE PROPOSED CUBAN LOAN. Secretary Shaw Says It Is Not Within His

Jurisdiction to Decide Its Legality. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, to whom the question of the proposed Cuban Government loan was referred by the State Department several days ago, has reached the conclusion that the matter is not within his jurisdiction to decide. He will probably send a letter to the Secretary of State expressing this

The question was raised by the passage of a measure by the lower branch of the Cuban Congress, authorizing a Government loan of \$35,000,000. This action was made known to this Government in a despatch to the State Department from Minister Squiers. A copy of this despatch was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Acting Secretary of State, and was said at the State Department that Secretary Shaw would probably give an opinion as to the legality of the proposed

lean.

It occurred immediately to the officers of this Government that in all probability a loan of this magnitude could not be negotiated by the Government of Cuba without violating the terms of the so-called Platt amendment. One of the provisions of amendment. One of the provisions of this amendment was that the new republic should make no loan to pay the interest should make no loan to pay the interest on which, or to provide a sinking fund for which, it would be necessary to make disbursements exceeding the insular revenues. The Cuban Constitution recognized this amendment by incorporating a clause

promising to embody the principle in a reaty with the United States. Secretary Shaw believes that it would be superfluous for him, as Secretary of the Treasury, to "decide" that the pro-posed loan would be in violation of condi-tions imposed by the United States, when the fact is that the inhibition against such a loan exists in the Cuban Constitution

All Intelligent Women should read the Knickerbocker Girl, published Wednesdays and Fridays in THE EVENING SUN. Society and fashion are leading features.—Adv

James McCreery & Co.

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The remaining stock of Chambray Coat Suits,various colors, -87.00

Lawn Dresses, -7.00 Linen Skirts,- 2.00 & 3.00 Pique " 2.00 & 3.00

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REBELS CAPTURE BARCELONA.

THEIR FORCES ALSO SURROUND PUERTO CABELLO.

fradually Closing in on Caracas, the Capi tal of Venezuela-German and Amer ican Marines Landed at Puerto Cabello to Protect Foreigners and Property

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Information received at the State Department to-day from Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, that an armed force was to be landed from a German warship at Puerto Cabello, to protect German interests, was followed by the transmission of instructions to Commander Nickels of the United States cruiser Topeka to prepare to land from his own vessel at that place. The instructions to Commander Nickels, were not based on any apprehension concerning the action of the Germans, but merely to provide against injury to American citizens and their property. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling signed the message to Commander Nickels. It was as follows:

"Be ready to land force, in case of attack of the port, for the protection of American interests; for the protection of foreign property also, if required. Prevent combardment without due notice."

The Topeka left La Guayra for Puerto Cabello this morning, after the receipt of news that the insurgents were about to attack that place. As the distance between the two ports is very short, the Topeka has already probably reached Puerto Cabello.

The action of the German Government s not displeasing to the United States and is not in any sense in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine. The United States Government has always recognized the right of any foriegn power to land armed forces in a Latin-American country to protect the interest of the citizens or subjects of the foreign powers, provided there is no pur-pose to maintain permanent possession. An attack upon Puerto Cabello has been

expected for the past six weeks. The town was held by Venezuelan troops, but was surrounded by insurgents. Commander Nickels has made several trips there on the Topeka to show the Stars and Stripes and let both fighting factions know that to let both fighting factions know that American citizens must not be molested. On June 30 the Topeka took away from Puerto Cabello the daughter and the niece of Luther T. Elisworth, the United States Consul, and landed them at La Guayra. At that time Puerto Cabello was supposed to be in danger of attack by the insurgent

In another despatch to the State De-partment Minister Bowen said that the telegraph wires connecting La Guayra with Barcelona had been cut at Barcelona immediately after a message had been transmitted from there saying that the in-surgents were entering the town. Barcelona was regarded as an important place, and it was expected that the decisive battle of the war would be fought there. Presi dent Castro went to Barcelona last month, after issuing a proclamation in which he said he would assume command of his roops in person at that point and lead them against the enemy. He failed, however, to carry out this avowed intention and after remaining in Barcelona for a short time, returned to Caracas, taking with him all except a few hundred sol-diers, who were left as a garrison. The activity displayed by the insur-

gents at Puerto Cabello and Barcelona is taken to mean by officials here that the decisive battle will not be postponed much longer. The revolutionary forces have been gradually closing in on Caracas and at one time recently succeeded in interrupting railroad communication between La Guayra and the capital, the distance between the two places being only a few miles.

DR. WILSON IS SAFE.

He Is at Bocas del Toro and Probably Was Never Sentenced to Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- A few weeks ago news came from Nicaragua that Dr. Russell Wilson, a young physician of Milan, Ohio, had been caught red-handed while engaged in an insurrectionary disturbance near Bluefields and had been sentenced to death. Later news came that President Zelava of Nicaragua had granted a commutation of sentence to Wilson out of sympathy for his mother and friendship for the United States Everybody said that this was a particularly handsome thing for President Zelaya to do on top of the rejection of the Nicaragua canal route by Congress, and also because Senator Hanna, one of the influential advocates of the Panama route, was the most active friend that Wilson had in this country. It now appears, however, that Wilson was not captured, that he was not condemned to death, and that, presumably, he did not engage in any Insurrection. ne did not engage in any insurrection. A despatch received at the State Department to-day from United States Consul Gottsto-day from United States Consul Gotts-chalk at Bluefields does not say exactly that, but in view of certain other information which they have the officials believe that Wilson has not been on Nicaraguan soil lately. This was the Consul's message:

"Wilson safe at Bocosdel Toro (Colombia). His mother here (Bluefields) and will re turn soon."

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The training ship Alert has arrived at Santa Barbara, the collier Abarenda at Norfolk, the de spatch boat Dolphin, the collier Sterling, the battleship Kearsarge (flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson), the cruiser Olympia, the battleships Massachusetts and Alabama and the cruiser Brooklyn (flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan) at New London.

The cruiser Montgomery has sailed from The cruiser Montgomery has sailed from Portland, Me., for a cruise, the cruiser Atlanta from Santos for Rio de Janeiro and the training ship Hartford from New London for New York.

The collier Brutus arrived at Tutuila July

11. The battleship Indiana, practice vessel for midshipmen, will sail from Halifax, where she is now located, for Newport News Aug. 14, and from Newport News for Annapolis, Aug. 20.



About the time the bloom's off your summer suit we usually boom things with a sale of separate trousers.

This time ar surplus is 2200 pairs of medium weight worsteds, nearly all quiet stripes.

Some small sizes were \$4.50; the rest \$5 to \$8. All sizes, 28 to 46 waist. All \$3.50.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.

842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 148 4th Ave.

1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES BURIED.

CROWDS ATTEND HIS FUNERAL -A THRONG IN NEARBY STREETS.

A Mass of Floral Tributes Surrounds the Casket Sobs During the Priest's Eulogy of the Democratic Virtues of a Generous Leader of the People.

All the scenes and incidents attending he funeral of the late Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn, yesterday morning, bore impressive testimony to the strong hold he had on the affectionate regard of the people of the Fifth and adjoining wards, among whom his entire life had been passed and whom he had represented with picturesque ejoquence in the Board of Alder-

men for more than four years. There have been few larger funerals in Brooklyn, and there has been none at which there was more get eral or sincere mourning for the departed. Soon after daylight, men and boys, who had to go to work early, began to move from all over the district toward the modest house at 283 Front street in which the remains of "Jimmie" Bridges lay amid a mass of floral tributes, some ornate and costly, more simple and

It was not until half an hour before the time set for the services, that the viewing of the familiar features was suspended. All the morning crowds were collecting in front of the house and St. Anne's Church at Front and Gold streets, less than a block away. At 9 o'clock the casket was borne to the church through a throng of more than three thousand people. A folded flag of the Clarence D. Mackenzie Post, No. 229, G. A.R., of which the decedent was a member, lay on the casket. The fourteen veteran pall-bearers were Commander William B. Cook, Adjutant W. Mahlow, Col. E. A. Morehouse, Post Commander James W. Taylor, William Scott, Henry Castell, William H. Henry Lastell, William H. Fairbairn, Henry Jeffries, Edward F. Leamy, James K. Clyde, John J. O'Brien and George G. Bentley.

G. Bentley.

Aldermen Tebbetts, Wentz and Owens also represented the Grand Army. The Aldermen chosen to sit as honorary pall-bearers were President Cromwell, delegated to represent the Borough Presidents; Acting President McInnes, Aldermen Gass of The Bronx, Willett of Queens, Goodman, Owens and J. T. McGall of Manhattan, and Wafer, Wentz, Stewart, Diemer, Kenney, Tebbetts and Keely of Brooklyn. The casket was met at the entrance to the church by the Rev. Father McGronan the church by the Rev. Father McGronan and was borne on to the catafalque at the altar. The church was crowded. After the celebration of the requiem mass Mr. Bridges's favorite hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," was sung. "Nearer My God to Thee" was also rendered.

Eather McGronan made a brief but touch.

Father McGronan made a brief but touching address of eulogy and during its deliverance, men and women could be heard sobbing all over the crowded edifice.

Father McGronan said, in part:
In the death of this man, we have lost
one dear to us all. He was a faithful father, a devoted member of this community, a man faithful and true to every trust. His last thoughts were not of himself but of his parish, of the people he was leaving behind him. His life was one of honor

and integrity.

"Some leaders are above the people.
He was of the people and for the people.
He was a servant of the people. His charity
was unbounded. The poor will miss a
true and good friend, whose generosity
would not let misery go unaided. He
was a man not gifted by education but would not let misery go unaided. He was a man not gifted by education but he was a man of ideas, of originality and forcibleness of character that made other men look up to him. He has left a holy and happy memory behind him. Let us not forget him."

Among those in the church were James

and nappy memory behave him."

Among those in the church were James Shevlin, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, ex-Congressman John J. Clancy. President Jacob A. Cantor of the borough of Manhattan, Judge John J. Walsh, Commissioner of Public Works William C. Redfield, City Clerk P. J. Scully, ex-Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Assemblyman John McKeown and representatives from all the social and political organizations to which Mr. Bridges belonged.

The funeral procession, in front of which were three open carriages containing the

The funeral procession, in front of which were three open carriages containing the floral tributes, included more than a hundred coaches. Leaving the church it went along Gold street to Bridge, to Myrtle avenue, to Fulton street, past the Borough Hall, to Court Square and thence to Holy Cross Cemetery in Flatbush, where the burial took place.

Cross Cemetery in Flatbush, where the burial took place.
William Dunphy, who had long been associated with Mr. Bridges in Democratic politics in the Second Assembly district, was buried vesterday.
Both men disease

the same disease.

The election of a successor to Alderman Bridges will be postponed until September, when the Board of Aldermen begins its regular meetings.

It is understood that the people of the district will unite in a petition to have the little park which Alderman Bridges the little park which Alderman Bridges are incompanied in having laid out, named was instrumental in having laid out, named

No Pensions for Ex-Confederates. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Owing to the

rroneous impression which has been found o exist among many Confederate soldiers regarding the meaning of a recent law of Congress giving a pensionable status to honorably discharged Union soldiers who had previously served in the Confederate Army, the Commissioner of Pensions to-Army, the Commissioner of Pensions to-day gave out a statement explaining that the law in question was framed solely to remove the stigma which so long existed in the case of men who were impressed into the Confederate services and later joined the Union Army. The Pension Bureau has recently been deluged with applications for pension from ex-Con-federates.



DOUCLAS \$3.50 SHOE WADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good-rear Welt: Hand sewed Process; shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world. \$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any more men in all stations of life than any other make, because the the only \$3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing \$5.00 and \$6.00 They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales | \$1,103,820.00

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The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Galf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo. BOYS' SHOES, \$2.00. YOUTHS', \$1.75
Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas'
name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. NEW YORK STORES:
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432 Broadway.
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1349 Broadway.
2202 Third Arenue.
201 West 126th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
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95 Nassau Street. BROOKLYN: BROOKLIN: 708-710 Broadway. 1867 Broadway. 421 Fulton Street. 494 Fifth Avenue. JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Avenue. NEWARK: 785 Broad Street.

HAYTIAN REBELS BURN A TOWN

DESTROY PETIT GOAVE AFTER LOSING A BATTLE THERE.

Ten Thousand People Left Homeless and Without Food -- Rebel Leader Declares Blockade at the Port of Cape Haytien, but We Don't to Recognize It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 11 .- A battle was fought on Saturday between a Government force and the Firminists at Petit Goave, which resulted in a Government victory.

When the followers of Gen. Firmin evacuated the town they set it on fire, destroying every building in the place except two. A large number of people there are now without food or shelter. Gen. Chicove, who commanded the Firminists, is believed to have perished in the burning of the town.

Admiral Killick, commanding the rebel navy has prevented the steamer Paloma from entering Cape Haytien.

Commander McCrea of the American gunboat Machias has received instructions from Minister Powell to see that all American and foreign vessels have free entrance to the port without regard to the blockade Admiral Killick says he has established.

WASHINGTON, Aug 11.-William L. Powell. United States Minister at Port au Prince has telegraphed the State Department that the Provisional Government of Hayti has declared that Gonaives, Port de Paix, Petit Goave and St. Marc are in rebellion. but that the Government troops captured Petit Goave after a strong resistance.

Many lives were lost. The force of Gen. Firmin, candidate of the revolutionists for President, set fire to Petit Goave before abandoning the place. and it was totally destroyed.

Ten thousand persons are reported to be homeless and in dire want. Provisions for their relief have been sent.

The Navy Department to-day received this message from Commander McCrea of the Machias at Cape Haytian: "Your despatch has been received. Hav-

ing notified Haytian Admiral Killick of determination to protect foreign commerce and telegraph cables and to resist bombardment without due notice, accepting terms he replies with notice to all foreign consuls that this port is blockaded in accordance with the orders of Cabinet Council established at Gonaives, Hayti. Blockade is de facto and prohibits the entry of merchant vessels. Firmin signs proclamation. Moderate force expected to arrive Tuesday from Gonaives. I ought not to leave my anchorage."

Replying to this acting Secretary Darling cabled Commander McCrea as follows: "If blockade not effective Cuban, Ameri can and unprotected neutral vessels should be protected in their international rights. Can send you collier from San Juan if

necessary. The State Department also sent word to Minister Powell not to recognize any blockade

PENALTIES TO BE ENFORCED. Naval Contractors Must Hereafter Comply

With Contract Requirements. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- "The indifference with which contractors make and break contracts and then apply to the Department for relief has become dangerous." says Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling in a decision announcing the intention of the Navy Department hereafter to compel persons or corporations to pay penalties for failure to comply with contract requiremen's within the specified time. The decision is of unusual interest and importance just now, in view of the probabil ty that work on many of the war vessels under construction for the Government will be very much delayed. Mr. Darling's decision was based on a

minor case, where a firm of contractors agreed to furnish a few hundred pounds of material, but were unable to do so, they said, for the reasons that the specifications and the inspection were too exacting. They argued that the Government was not injured by their failure to fulfil the conditions and that the execution of the penalties would be a hardship. Mr. Darling answers them thus:

answers them thus:

"The default is not denied and there is no evidence that the Government exacted more than the contract called for. If the more than the contract called for. penalty worked a hardship, the answer is that it was introduced into the contract for that purpose. If the contractors would escape the penalty they must avoid the default. In this Department it is generally difficult to determine the ex ent of injury occasioned by a delay in the performance of contracts. If an emergency arose and we found our ships tied up in the navy yards, in the hands of defaulting contractors, the damage might be inestimable. Nor are such damages to be measured in dollars and cents alone. The moral effect is not to be overlooked. If



Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store,

Broadway. at 6th Av., 34th to 35th Street.

Continuation of the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale.

Twenty-five Thousand Yards Wash Goods

Madras

Corded Tissue

12c. quality at 14c. quality at 18c. quality at

Checks

Mercerized Zephyr Ginghams

Ten cents is a wonderfully lov price for these goods. The spinning is smooth and strong; dainty stripes and checks and the ever-popular solid colors in pinks, pale blue, oxblood and gray, 27 to 32 inches wide, made to retail at 12c., 14c. and 18c.; choice at........... 10c

The grade that may be made Batistes. into gown or waist with the confidence that it will look dainty and refined. Not a

thread of coarseness in it. Scrolls and stripes, interspersed with neat figures, linen effects and white-and-black combinations, 27 to 32 inches wide

Women's Underwear.

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, plain and fancy ribs. trimmed with silk tapes and lace, 19c. Women's White Cotton Shaped Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, Women's White Cotton Snaped vests, high heen, long also low neck, short sleeves and sleeveless; Pants to match, French 24c

Women's Liste Thread Vests, Richelieu ribs, low neck, trimmed with Women's Liste Thread Vests, Richelley 1108, 100 lees, wide lace; armholes finished with silk tapes, reduced from 39c. 29c

Women's Liste Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, trimmed with 30c silk tapes, refuced from 49c. to Women's Fine Swiss Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless, trim-

med with silk tapes, reduced from 64c. to Men's Underwear.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, long and short sleeves; Drawers to match, re-inforced gussets, taped seams, suspender tapes, bicycle seats, 29c.

Men's Genuine French Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, silk fronts, long Men's Genuine French Baibriggan Stills, French Beers, suspender sleeves; Drawers to match, double gussets, taped seams, suspender 46c loops, reduced from 69c. to..... Men's Imported Brown Lisle Thread Shirts, silk fronts; Drawers to match,

re-inforced seats, double gussets, suspender tapes, reduced from \$1.44

-Five Thousand \$1.00 Shirts at 44c—

Men's Negligee Shirts, regular \$1.00 qualities at 442. The weather dark colors — plenty of the cool white grounds crissed with stripes or sprinkled with lozengey figures. If your chief crissed with stripes or is ample, it will be a thrifty act to elaborate it, covering the needs of

next summer during the progress of this sale. -\$1.00 Negligee Shirts at 44c-

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Imported Cotton Half Hose, double soles, heels and toes, black, tan and slate; and Black Lisie Thread Half Hose, split soles, value 25c.;

...... 19c Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, hand-embroidered figures and silk 24c clockings on black grounds

Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, enhanced by vertical stripes on black. 33c blue and gray grounds..... Men's Imported Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Half Hose, plain black Men's Imported Liste Inread and Fine Continuous and n e a t 44c

the policy of enforcing these penalties was strictly adhered to, it might at first work hardship to a, few individual contractors; but the Navy Department is not a charitable institution and in the end I lieve it would be found salutary to th ontractors and to the advantage of the

was submitted to Secretary Moody, who has affirmed it and directed that the penal-RALPH BULLOCK HALE AT 104.

The acting Secretary's view of the matter

And, Horrible as It May Be, He Has Always Used Liquor and the Weed. At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Watts, Fifth avenue and Ninety-second street, Fort Hamilton, surrounded by a number of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Ralph Bullock yester-

day celebrated the 104th anniversary of his Mr. Bullock was born in Belfast, Ireland He came to this country in the early '30s. Until two years ago he was gardener for Mrs. Gertrude Gelston, a wealthy resident of Fort Hamilton, for whom he had worked or fifty years. He is proud of his age and birthplace, but still more so of his long

years of citizenship in this country. One of his happiest recollections is the scene of his wedding, which took place in the house that shortly before had been occupied by Robert E. Lee while he was stationed at Fort Hamilton as a junior

fficer. Yesterday at the celebration there was received a much esteemed communication from a life-long friend, I. S. Remson, the carriage manufacturer, who sent these

Greetings to you at the age of one hundred and four.

A long while to stay on this earthly shore.

May the rest of your life's journey have sunshine all the way,

And your children, their children, and also their children, never forget this day.

Tis a privilege to them that seldom comes to others. To celebrate with their friends, sisters and brothers.

The anniversary of a birthday of one of the oldest living sires of descendants two hundred and fifty two.

To congratulate you all is the writer's desire.

Mr. Bullock has been a constant user of tobacco and liquors all his life and said.

tobacco and liquors all his life and said yesterday that he believes his long life may be attributed to their moderate use. He is hale and strong and when seen last night, surrounded by his many children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, he expressed the belief that he had many more years before him. He is blessed with fifty-two children and grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren.

Are You Depressed?

Do life's worries sit heavy upon you? Read THE SUN. Hundreds of thousands find it the best of tonics -Adv.

FIRE AND WATER FAIL TO ROUT BANK'S DUSKY GUARDIAN.

Firemen Pleaded and Police Threatened but, Said Wallace Tunage, "Nothin Doin'; Ah Sees Mah Duty an' Ah Knows It"-He Kept the Vault Gates Closed. "Fiah an' watah," says Wallace Tunage.

the negro guardian of the Bank of New York's safety deposit vaults, "can't drive me from mah post when Ah sees mah duty." Neither can the police nor firemen. With two feet of water rushing about his legs and a fire blazing overhead, Tunage refused to budge from behind barred gates yesterday morning to let in policemen and firemen who were anxious to get into the vaults in the basement of the bank building 48 Wall street.

The fire, as told in yesterday's Sun, started on the third floor, rushed up a light shaft and spread out on the seventh floor. Firemen brought by two alarms pumped water into the building which poured in volumes to the basement. The water soaked Tunage, and poured into the basement. ment till it rose above his knees. Tunage never left his seat behind the heavy iron gates at the entrance to the vaulte.

Then came the firemen and after them
the police. The firemen suspected that here might be fire in the vaults.

police were anxious about the valuables stored there. Pleadings and threats didn't move the negro.
"Nothin' doin'," he repeated. "Mah duty
an' Ah knows it." Satisfied that there couldn't be much fire where there was so much water the firemen went away. The police decided that a regiment of crooks couldn't get past that negro, and they left him, drenched and why reing to himself.

past that negro, and they left him, drenched and shivering, to himself.

Another incident of the fire was the escape of J. Monroe Richardson, the elevator man, and Harry Loper, the janitor's helper, who slept together on the top floor. Richardson was awakened by the smoke and aroused Loper. Then he turned out the janitor, William H. Smith, his two sons, and a Miss Louisa Christian. Richardson ran back to his room to dress, but before he was ready the hallway was afire. Rich he was ready the hallway was afire. Richardson and Loper climbed through a small ardson and Loper climbed through a sma-window and jumped to the coping around the roof. They climbed to the roof and descended by way of the fire escape in the rear. The others walked to the sixth floor and from there down the fire escape. The damage to the building which, when built fire years ago, was considered fire-

built fifty years ago, was considered fire-proof, is estimated at \$25,000. One lawyer lost his library. The bank sustained a trifling loss and the clerks did business